

Athens Post.

TERMS:

Two Dollars a Year, payable in advance. Advertising notices over twelve lines, charged at the regular advertising rates. All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Athens, Friday, May 2, 1862.

Independent Company.

All who have joined, or expect to join the Independent Company, are requested to meet at the Court-house, in Athens, on next Monday, 5th inst. Important business to be transacted. It is hoped that all the members will be in attendance.

May 2, 1862

Court Week.

Next Monday will be the regular time for opening Circuit Court at Athens under the two term system. We understood Judge GALT to say that, in consequence of Court occurring at Cleveland on the same day as provided, he would not be here on Monday, but as soon after as possible.

The Tennessee.

In consequence of there being no Ferry-boats at present on the Tennessee river between Chattanooga and Kingston, the mail routes from Athens to Eikeville and to Sulphur Springs, and the cross route direct to Kingston, are suspended. We trust the obstructions will soon be removed. Our papers for Blodgett and Rhea we shall send via Chattanooga until otherwise advised; and our patrons in Meigs thus cut off, will have to send to the railroad for their mail until such time as the routes may be opened again. The efforts of the Lincolnite leaders in East Tennessee have resulted in an immense amount of evil, inconvenience and loss to the people.

Regulations of the War Department. In today's issue our readers will find the "Regulations" of the War Department under the Conscription Law.

Partizan Rangers.

The law authorizing the formation of bands of partizan rangers, is annexed. We regard it as an excellent law, and will soon, no doubt, bring into the field a large and harassing force to the enemy. The material is abundant everywhere in the South.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE BANDS OF PARTIZAN RANGERS.

Sec. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partizan Rangers, in companies, battalions, or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry, the companies, battalions, or regiments to be composed, each, of such number as the President may approve.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That such Partizan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and quarters, during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations, as other soldiers.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partizan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War, may prescribe.

Approved, April 21, 1862.

The Wheat.

An immense breadth of wheat was sown last seed-time, and until quite recently the prospect was unusually promising. But within the last twelve days a blight, of some sort, seems to have struck it, and many fields are so much injured that the owners talk about turning their stock upon them. While we doubt whether the blight is so general and fatal as accounts would lead us to believe, it is certain the prospect for the usual crop is seriously diminished, if not entirely gone. The best thing, then, the farmers can do is to plant as much land in corn, potatoes, peas, and beans as they can tend advantageously; and thus an abundance of wholesome food may be secured, though the wheat crop fail entirely, which we do not believe will be the case. Let every family, both in town and country, plant every inch of spare ground in something that will make food for man or beast, and tend it at odd hours which would otherwise be wasted in idleness, and we will all secure an abundance and to spare.

Meigs County.

We spent Monday at Decatur, Court met at 9 o'clock, and at 12, meridian, adjourned till the next regular term. There were but a few persons present. Indeed, more than half the men of Meigs are in the Southern army. The wheat fields between this place and Decatur appear to be seriously injured, especially in the "No-Pone Valley." The whiskey blockade being rather more strict and efficient at Decatur than some other places we could name, the Court, Clerks, Bar, candidates for future honors, and editors present, all were as "sober as judges"—a fact we take an immense degree of pleasure in recording.

Lincoln Spies.

A gentleman just from Knoxville says it is understood there that Lincoln spies daily infest the railway stations along the East Tennessee roads. If true, why don't the Guard on the trains arrest them?

Rumor has it that Col. Bob Byrd, formerly of Roane county, but late of Lincoln's army, is dead.

We are without any reliable intelligence in regard to army operations in the West. The Richmond papers of the 28th report, on the faith of a dispatch dated the 26th, that New Orleans had been surrendered to the enemy without a fight. We shall await further advice before believing it.

Our mails from the South failed Thursday morning.

It is reported that the bridge across the Tennessee River, Nashville and Chattanooga road, has been destroyed.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was returned to the Federal Congress by Mr. Lincoln with the following message:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" has this day been approved and signed. I have never doubted the constitutionality of Congress to abolish slavery in the District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within ninety days from the passage of the act, but "not thereafter." As there is no saving for minors, females, covert, insane or absent persons, I presume this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

April 16, 1862.

Lincoln, on the same day, recommended to the Senate Jas. G. Barret, ex-Mayor of Washington; Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio, and Daniel R. Goodloe, formerly of North Carolina, commissioners under this act, whose duty it shall be to investigate and determine the validity and value of the claims presented by the owners of slaves.

Human Nature. For the benefit of the people of the present day we make the following extract from volume third, Macaulay's History of England:

"It is the nature of man to overrate present evil, and underrate present good; to long for what he has not, and to be dissatisfied with what he has. This propensity, as it appears in individuals, has often been noticed both by laughing and weeping philosophers. It was a favorite theme of Horace and Pascal, of Voltaire and of Johnson. To its influence on the fate of great communities may be ascribed most of the revolutions and counter revolutions recorded in history. Down to the present hour rejoicings like those on the shore of the Red Sea have ever been speedily followed by murmurings of the waters of Silex. The most just and salutary revolution cannot produce all the good that has been expected from it by men of untrained minds and sanguine tempers. Even the wisest cannot, while it is still recent, weigh quite fairly the evils which it has removed. For the evils which it has caused are felt, and the evils which it has removed are felt no longer."

District of Columbia.

It will be seen Lincoln has signed the bill freeing the negroes in the District of Columbia. The bill proposes to pay \$250 a head for the slaves of loyal owners, and confiscates those belonging to Southern men—the slave being allowed to come into Court and testify as to the "loyalty" or "disloyalty" of his owner. If Tennessee falls under the dominion of Lincoln, its negro population will be disposed of in the same way, and Andy Johnson will have the pleasure of seeing his darling "white basis" scheme not only established, but enlarged and amplified to the extent of placing his woolly headed brother, the "gentleman from Africa," upon a political and social equality with his own fair sons and daughters. What Lincoln is going to do with his niggers, emancipated in the District of Columbia, is not yet determined. It is said the plan is to drive the Southern men out of East Tennessee, and colonize the blacks upon their lands.

Our Generals at Shiloh.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says that the personal conduct of our Generals at Shiloh was beyond all praise. Gen. Johnston fell gloriously on the field. General Beauregard, covered with dust and perspiration, never ceased to lead in person, and address words of encouragement to his troops. Gen. Folk freely exposed his person everywhere, and coolly manœvered his column. Generals Hardee and Bragg were the life and soul of the attacking parties, and the last to sweep the field. Gen. Gladden had his left arm shot off, and died of his wounds. Gen. Breckenridge displayed great talent and activity, and was always in the advance. Generals Cheatham, Ruggles, Trapier, Withers, Bowen, Statheim, Trudeau, and others, are highly spoken of by their commands. Gen. Bowen was wounded in the neck, and Gen. Hardee slightly in the arm and side.

We are proud of our Generals, and proud of the gallant men whom they commanded.

A Lie.

It is not true that the Federal soldiers are at Chattanooga, and that a deputation of three leading Lincolnites of Athens had gone down to invite them to visit this place. People who get up such reports ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Deputy Provost Marshals.

There seems to be a general inquiry as to the duties of the provost marshals. We don't know anything about it, but presume one of them is to break up Lincoln lodges and disperse treasonable assemblages. Let the frequenters of the "cool-hole" look out. The wolf will soon be on the walk.

Cumberland Gap.

Rumors of a fight at Cumberland Gap have been rife for several days. We hope there are no Federal Gun boats in the neighborhood of the Gap.

It is to be hoped that as the leading "Unionites" have induced many uninformed men to abandon their homes and flee to Kentucky, they will contribute liberally to the support of the families thus deprived, and not throw the whole burthen upon their Southern neighbors.

Parson Brownlow at the North.

The Knoxville Whig and Athens Post, though published contemporaneously for years, never had a controversy. Parson Brownlow never troubled us, and we have too keen a sense of propriety and self-respect to say hard things about him now when he is absent in the flesh. But as he yet has many followers and admirers in this region, men who believe that when they die their immortal souls will go to Brownlow wherever he may be, there can be no impropriety in letting the anxious public know what he is up to since he entered the land of Lincoln. For the last few years no man labored with more zeal to keep up, increase, and intensify the antagonism, prejudice and hate between the two sections, which resulted in destroying, first the Constitution, and then the Union, and in bringing upon the country the terrible evils under which it is now agonizing in every direction, from the centre all round to the sea. No man has ever been half so lavish in indiscriminate abuse of the Northern people. Indeed, so bitter and deep-rooted apparently were his prejudices in that direction, that the "infinitely infernal Yankees" was a standing text in his paper, and Northern women were universally regarded by him as destitute of virtue and treated as fit subjects for his prurient pen. And yet, unless the journals of that region be about him, as they do about almost every thing else, this same man is today, in their midst, pandering to their hatred of the South, and exhibiting himself to fanatical multitudes at the cheap rate of fifty cents a sight, "children and niggers half price."

The following from the Cincinnati Commercial will show his friends and admirers in East Tennessee, how the "Doctor" is tottering on among his new-found worshippers.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Parson Brownlow at the Methodist Book Concern.—Monday morning Parson Brownlow was at the Methodist Book Concern, and made a brief speech. He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Soule condemned the rebellion; he did not dare do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brownlow said the Southern churches were ruined for good. Union people would not have Secession preachers, nor Secessionists those who were loyal.

He, the speaker, owed his escape to the protests of his friends in East Tennessee, (which is Union five to one) and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he (Brownlow) was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

The worst men, he remarked, in the Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays. When they become secess they bid fair to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and fourteen Senators from the cotton States the perjury—the latter class while retaining their seats in the United States Senate, and making a pretense of observing their oaths, but at night, till 12 o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending dispatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of secession, to seize forts, etc.

Among the instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Knoxville called a union prayer meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that he would rather use a Bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on southern soil, and that all his apostles were southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit, on Sunday.

Mr. Brownlow is of opinion that there are better men in the place where the Presbyterian parson looked for his next edition of the Bible, than the southern leaders. He had seen good men taken out of his prison in knots, and one by one, and hung—fathers and their sons. He was of opinion that it was time to hang on our side.

Mr. Brownlow intimated his intention of going back to Knoxville to issue his paper, which he had edited for twenty-five years, and which had more subscribers than all the papers in Eastern Tennessee.

The Federal Congress is quarrelling over the Confiscation Bill. Old man Crittenden opposes it. The following are his remarks, as reported in a Washington paper:

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, said the President has no right to grant the bill, granted him by Congress. He regarded all these measures unconstitutional, because it authorizes the President to manumit every slave in the Union. Such power is not given to him by the Constitution. The President has sworn to administer the laws. If a judge dies the President has no right to preside, if the clerk dies the President has no right to process. If the sheriff refuses to act, the President has no right to arrest. In all these cases the President has a right to appoint and fill vacancies according to the Constitution. His main argument was the elevation of the public mind by the possession of property and the respect and recognition of rights and property. By the laws of England and America the dearest rights of man are those of his property, and he could not be deprived of it except by due process of law, and if any one attempted to take his property violently he had a right to take life.

The war was for the restoration of the Union and not for the abolition of slavery, and if it was considered to be a war for the confiscation of property there would be nobody to fight but the abolitionists. Congress at the extra session declared they did not intend to assail the institutions of any of the States, but as soon as this rebellion was put down the war ought to end. We have ample means to put down this rebellion, and now gentlemen seek to throw in another object, to wit: to abolish slavery. He would beg them to let this unnecessary measure alone—there is no necessity for it. Mr. Lincoln has an opportunity to occupy the place next to Washington if he chooses to accept it, but if he makes it a party matter it is lost.

The House then adjourned.

Since the establishment of the whiskey blockade, the price for mulch cows has advanced 50 per cent.

New Orleans.

For several days all sorts of rumors have been in circulation in regard to the approach of the enemy to New Orleans, and as contradictory as numerous. We copy below all that has reached us of an intelligent character.

Mobile, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended.

All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coal, ammunition, etc., were destroyed.

Richmond, April 27.—Official dispatches this morning state that the enemy's fleet approached New Orleans and demanded its surrender.

Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, but evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore on the Jackson railroad, after destroying the cotton and public property which he was unable to remove.

Richmond, April 28.—Official information received at the War Department from Gen. Lovell, says:

"Camp Moore, April 27.

"Fort Jackson and St. Philip are still in good condition and in our hands. The enemy's fleet are at the city, but have no forces to occupy it. The inhabitants are staunchly loyal."

Another dispatch says:—

"In a conference with one of the Federal officers after the correspondence between Mayor Munroe and Commodore Farragut, the officer left, declaring that he would shoot down the flag on the City Hall if it was not hauled down, and actually brought a ship in range, but has not fired a shot so far."

It is reported that French and English men-of-war are below to enter a protest against shelling the city.

It is believed the Yankee vessels are short of both provisions and ammunition. The city is remarkably orderly, but the excitement is intense and the feeling of humiliation deep. Further than this, everything is the same as when the vessels first appeared.

All are awaiting the shelling of the city, if the Yankees dare do so.

From Memphis.

Memphis, April 25.—The Louisville Journal of the 17th inst., says the Federal Congress has ordered an investigation into the surprise of the Federal force at Shiloh. The indignation of the people at the unnecessary and heavy loss of life, through the surprise, is said to be great throughout the North.

It is reported, says the Journal, that Mr. Stanton, the Federal Secretary of War, has resigned, owing to political differences with the administration.

Matters at Corinth and the neighborhood remain as they were at the date of my last dispatch. There is no immediate prospect of a renewal of the fight. The Federals seem to have taken a second thought at Fort Pillow. Accounts just received from the Fort report all as quiet.

From Corinth.

A letter from Gen. D. C. Buell, dated headquarters of the army of the Ohio, to Gen. Beauregard, commanding the army of the Mississippi, was received on the 10th, ratifying the exchange of wounded prisoners, as arranged by Gen. Breckenridge.

Col. Jacob Thompson expected to leave for Richmond on the 20th, with a large number of the enemy's flags—trophies of the battle of Shiloh.

We find the foregoing in the Memphis Appeal of the 23d inst.

From Washington.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondence, April 15th, says:

The Cabinet meeting today was stormy, and new phases and slumbering prejudices are said to have been developed; but the firmness of the President for what he believes to be the best interests of the nation, supported by the Secretary of State and Postmaster General, amidst all the complications that existed, prevailed over all opposition.

Later from New Orleans.

Mobile, April 28.—The Forts on Lake Pontchartrain are all being evacuated, dismantled but not destroyed by the guns. At Fort Pike all the buildings are being burned, including the Telegraphic Office. An operator has gone to the limits of the city to open an office if possible. All the gunboats on the Lake have been burnt by our own people. The Mobile boats "Whitman" and "Brown" and another, name unknown, with several others, are removing troops, stores, and ordnance to Manacoe, after which, we fear they will have to be burnt. The Yankee Fleet at Ship Island are again returning to that station.

From Richmond.

Richmond, April 27.—Northern papers have been received at Norfolk up to the 25th inst. From them we learn the following particulars:—The latest advices from Vera Cruz state that the French resolved their Division Expeditionary forces to advance against the Capital without delay assuming all the consequences. The Spanish and English therefore resolved to withdraw their forces and march back to Vera Cruz. The French Division had commenced its march upon the City of Mexico on the 24th.

Inundated.

Cairo, Illinois.—The country between here and Mound City is inundated. A large portion of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad is washed away.

A Skirmish.

Pittsburg, April 24.—General Grainger, with 500 cavalry, had a skirmish with the Rebels lasting an hour. Both sides record the loss as small. General affairs are unchanged.

Seward and Lyon's Treaty.

New York, April 24.—Seward and Lyon's Treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade has been ratified, and is soon to be exchanged. Its main features are a mutual right of search, and the summary punishment of those engaged in it.

The latest from Pittsburg Landing states that preparations are making for another great battle near Corinth.

News from the North.

Baltimore, April 25.—Our dispatches from Yorktown state that preparations are rapidly making for an attack.

The armored steam gunboat "Galea" arrived at Hampton Roads on Wednesday. Sherman's amendment to the confiscation bill, naming certain classes of persons subject to the penalties of the bill, has been adopted.

The French Minister after his return from Richmond to Washington, had a long interview with Seward.

The Legion which the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, of Montgomery, was authorized to raise, is a splendid success. It numbers eleven companies already.

Infamous Outrages on the Peninsula.

A gentleman of the highest respectability, just from Williamsburg, gives the Petersburg Express information of a series of the most diabolical outrages recently perpetrated on the lower Peninsula by the infamous vandals now in possession of that portion of Virginia:

The first on the list is Captain Samuel Holley, who resided in the lower end of Warwick county, a gentleman about fifty-five years of age, of the highest respectability, and universally esteemed by his neighbors. His residence was invaded by a lot of Yankee officers and men, who introduced themselves by a brutal proposition to Capt. H.'s two daughters, both young and beautiful ladies. While endeavoring to accomplish their designs, the indignant father shot one of the demons dead, and had taken aim at another, when he was instantly killed.

Mr. John Patrick, who resided near Warwick Court House, was killed last week by a party of the invaders, while endeavoring to save an only and beloved daughter from a fate worse than death. Deceased was a pious and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and we understand had for a long time filled the post as deacon. He was nearly 60 years of age.

Mr. Edward Harwood, who also resided in the vicinity of Warwick Court House, was brutally murdered a few days since, while defending his daughter's honor. We were unable to ascertain the particulars of this case.

The fourth and last victim to the lust of these worse than demons who now infest that section of Virginia, was Mr. Thomas R. Dunn, of York county, who resided near Harwood's Mill. He died in defence of his much beloved daughter, who was being outraged by a Yankee officer. He killed the monster, but was in turn quickly killed himself. Mr. Dunn represented to us as having been a gentleman of universal and deserved popularity. His age was 45 years.

These are the scoundrels who profess to have come South for the purpose of restoring the Union and defending the old flag. The accused calendar of their crimes exceeds in enormity any we have ever been called upon to record.

Another Arnold.

Burnside, who is ravaging the coast of Carolina, burning towns and villages, and firing upon boat loads of women and children without notice, is a native, we see it stated, of one of those same Carolinas, of the very same section of country he comes to desolate! Let him take his place alongside of Arnold the infamous, of Arnold the traitor. Let the finger of scorn point everlastingly at and consume him. What have the Carolinians ever done to him that he should thus voluntarily head the horde of invaders who have come to pillage and destroy the land that gave him birth? The wretch, we hope will get his deserts.

The Battle at South Mills.

A participant in the battle of "Sawyer's Lane," (this is the name given to it by Col. Wright,) on the 19th of April, furnishes the following to the Norfolk Day Book:

The battle commenced at 45 minutes after 11 o'clock A. M., and continued until 5 o'clock P. M. Our forces consisted of six companies of the 5d Georgia regiment, (344 men,) and a section, (two pieces,) of McDowell's artillery. The enemy's force, as ascertained from the prisoners taken, and by the names and corps marked upon the graves on the battlefield, was Hawkins's brigade, three regiments, 9th, 21st, and 89th New York volunteers, and Reno's brigade, (second of Burnside's expedition,) consisting of the 21st Massachusetts, 6th New Hampshire, and 51st Pennsylvania regiments, making their whole force of infantry, six regiments, at least 3,000 men. The enemy had five pieces of artillery, (three rifled 12 pounders and two 12 pounder howitzers.) We disabled two of their pieces so badly that they were left on the field. Our loss is five killed, seventeen wounded, and nine missing, supposed to be killed. The enemy's loss, as far as can be ascertained, was over three hundred, including nineteen officers. We captured 1,000 pounds of gunpowder, a large quantity of camp equipage, blankets, etc., twelve boxes of fixed ammunition for artillery, over three hundred stand of small arms, principally rifles, a large coil of about 1,000 yards of wire, (a piece of which I send you,) supposed to be for telegraphic purposes, and a quantity of spades, picks, shovels, and entrenching tools.

The object of the enemy seems to be to take possession of this place and destroy the locks of the canal. From letters found on the battlefield, it appears they had heard that we were building, and had nearly completed, two small iron-clad gunboats to run through this canal and destroy their fleet in the waters of the Albemarle Sound. They have been effectually checked, and will not be anxious soon to repeat the experiment.

On the morning after the battle, Gen. Reno sent by a flag of truce, a letter requesting permission to send to the battlefield for the purpose of bringing off his dead and wounded. In his letter he says: "Owing to a want of sufficient transportation it was forced to leave a few of my wounded on the battlefield yesterday." We know he had a large number of carts, wagons, and other vehicles, which he stole along the whole line of his route up to the battlefield, and consequently his loss must have been very large, as he left 22 wounded on the field.

The Nashville.

New York, April 24.—Advices here from Nassau, N. P., state that the Nashville had returned to that place, after an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade at Charleston, with one paddle-box badly injured. She has a full cargo of guns and ammunition brought by the Gladiator from England.

The Louisiana.

The Charleston Mercury of Friday last says:

"We have the best authority for stating that the powerful iron-clad steam-ram Louisiana is now ready for action. She is commanded by the gallant Captain R. B. Pegram. It was intended that she should have ascended the Mississippi, to co-operate with Beauregard, but the people of New Orleans were unwilling to part with her at so critical a juncture, and hence the Louisiana was detained. We should not be surprised to hear, at any moment, that she has shown her teeth to the Yankee Fleet."

The Federal Secretary of War.

The Federal Secretary of War says that the increased transportation required by the advance in the enemy's territory, has increased the war expenses to five million per day—more than the printing machine has the power to supply.

The Exemption Bill.

As a matter of general information, we lay before our readers a copy of the bill passed by Congress just before its adjournment, entitled "An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States."

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—all in the service or employ of the Confederate States—all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments—the members of both Houses of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers—all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law—all engaged in carrying the mails—all ferry-men on post-roads—all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in mail service on river and railroad routes of transportation—telegraphic operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties—all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and foundries—all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers—all professors and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars—superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and of the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind—in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist—superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War—shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

Hon. T. A. R. Nelson.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing from East Tennessee, has the following as to the position of this gentleman:

In his secluded home, withdrawn from the popular gaze, in a quiet, unpretending isolation, in a little village of East Tennessee dwells the accomplished orator, scholar, and profound thinker, Thos. A. R. Nelson—an East Tennessean in nothing but his apparel. He, too, was some along by the irresistible current of Unionism which swept over a district of country secluded from the world—whose people were never conscious, in the midst of their simple pursuits, of the numberless wrongs heaped upon the South by those who love nothing in the South except Southern gold. Nelson is a poet and a dreamer, as well as a statesman and orator. There is not a more indefatigable student of the South than Mr. Nelson, and there is not one who, in all the relations of life, is more faultless and more beloved. His weaknesses all "incline to virtue's side," and his chivalrous spirit has never been questioned.

In the by-gone history of partisan contests in East Tennessee Nelson is the only opponent of Andrew Johnson who never covered before that course bully and blackguard. With the omnipotence of virtue, truth, genius and eloquence, as these are embodied in Thos. A. R. Nelson, Unionism found an adherent who could neither be bought nor driven. He has fixed a point beyond which he will not support the domination of Federal authority. Whenever Abraham Lincoln pronounces the doom of African slavery, Nelson will proclaim himself the supporter of the Confederate government. From this course nothing can deter him; and having fixed his determination, however absurd we may deem it, he will never change it. He declares himself a loyal Tennessean, and consequently will not raise his hand against his State in the war now pending. Such, I am told, are the sayings and opinions of the greatest man in East Tennessee.

Abolition Tendency of the War.

The North shows its hand more plainly on the subject of slavery as its policy of the war becomes developed. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, alluding to the confiscation bill in the Senate, says:

Senator Powell, in his speech on the confiscation bill today, argued that the object of that and other measures of this session was to destroy slavery in the States. He alleged that in one instance ninety slaves had been sent through banks of cotton to Philadelphia, and the forty-five slaves belonging to a loyal citizen of Kentucky had been sent by military authority to Illinois. The military arm was used to take slaves to the free States; and without the objections which were made to the return of fugitive slaves by military officers to their owners.

Yeheminent denunciations are uttered here against General Burnside on account of his refusal to harbor and protect fugitive slaves. We have reports from army officers employed on the Southern coast to the effect that the slaves who come within their lines in numbers are great nuisances.

Yankee Sympathy for the Negro.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun shows off the usual sympathy of the Yankee for the poor negro in the following paragraph of his correspondence:

Prominent abolitionists are already experiencing some inconvenience from personal applications of contrabands for material aid. In one instance a soldier was called upon, but he could do nothing for even one of a class which had been the subject of so much sympathy in fair words and speeches.

The Cotton Schemes of the North.

The North, so far, has failed in its schemes for cotton. A Washington paper says:

The costly expeditions are failures so far as opening a cotton trade is concerned. The season has passed, also, in which, as was proposed a while ago, the cultivation of cotton on the Sea Islands, &c., was to be established under leases or agents of the government.

This section has generally been regarded as the healthiest in the Confederacy, but our physicians say there is an immense number of "ailing" people at present. The cases, however, are not of